The Egyptian Gazette

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY; APRIL 20, 1905.



Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company.

No. 7.1797

The PRINDISI strames leaves POST-SAID after arrival of Indian Mail. Combined not force from PORT-RAID to LONDON via BRINDING or via MARSHILLEN 486.9.11.

MA every alternate Wednesday. A steamer leaves by Parenagais see success to POST-SAID.

ALEXANDRIA. SURF. 01-14-90

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER:FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBERAINCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS to AUSTRALIA.

RMS. "Orners" will leave Sues about April 21.

RMS. "Orners" will leave Sues about May 4.

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. "Counted will leave Port Said about Apr. 25.

R.M.S. "Omrah" will leave Port Said about May 16.

Passes; ger hande and unbacked at leanable, Guerantine liegulations permitting, free of all expense.

turn tickets no longer issend, but piesengers paying full fare in one direction silowed statement of 1/2 fare back if reit voyage to made within 8 months of arters, or relatement of 200 if return voyage to made within 8 months farm Agents, Cura in -Thos. Cook & Son. Assazzana i.-B. J. Mone & Co. —For all information apply: Wrn. STAPLEDON & SONDS, PORT-GAID & FORT-TOWNER. (Sucs) 81-12-90/

WARDS to MARSELLLES and LONDON. Departures from Port Said.

5.5 Warvelocking: Open one, leaves shout May 1.

5.5 Cheshire 4.70 toos leaves about May 10.

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FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE - TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London. PALESTINE - SYRIA LINE.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jarusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damasous), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

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Steamers leave Suez every Thursday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, sailing as required at TOR (for Mount Sinai) and YAMBO, and continuing in alternate weeks to SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN.

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Messageries Maritimes.

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		Galra	Aganae (Sh	ammand's	Hetel.)			28-8 90A



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[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

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ZINTEN Son Time 1 May GREAT CONTROLL SON TIME CONTROLL SON TIME 1 May GREAT CONTROLL SON TIME 1 M

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation.

The Ellerman Lines, Limited,

ar sallings from Liverpool (disagow-Aniwerp and London to Alexandria, Frequent sallings from Alexandria Frequent sallings from Alexandria Fress Alexandria Fress Alexandria Resat Britain also to the U.B. see S.B. Britains as people from Liverpool & Malia is due on or about April lemman S.D. Anafolde now on the bersh for Liverpool will sail direct for that port on or about loss faree £14.

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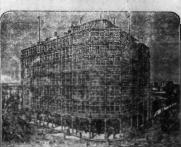
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Modern in all respects.
Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea,
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rench Billiards, Fresh and Salt
ator Baths.

ial terms to Cairo Besidents an milies desirous of sujeying the cool sea bathing during the summe

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FUNDS 28,688,000

Chairman: H.H. Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel. Deputy Chairman: Sir John Rogers, K.C.M.G., H.E. Boghos Pasha Sub-Governor of the National Bank of Egypt, F. H. Russell Esq., of Messre. Hoare and Russell.

All information respecting Life and Endowment Assurances, Annuities and Loans on Mortgage may be obtained from the Society's H E. Boghos Pasha Nubar, Dr. H. Milton, F. T. Rowlatt, Esq ,

Branch Office for Egypt, Sharla Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO.

DES MILLIERS D'ANNÉES

ne comptent pour rien dans les pays orientaux. Ce qui compte pour beaucoup, c'est le moyen de guérir la scrofule, l'anémie ou tous semblables troubles du sang qui indiquent un état d'affaiblissement de l'organisme. Mais il est aujourd'hui sur terre un remède à toutes



L'ÉMULSION SCOTT

chasse cette maladie qui guettait à votre porte.

L'ÉMULSION SCOTT

sauvera la vie de vos enfants quand leur sang

En vente chez tous les pharmaciens et droguistes.

THE AUSTRIAN TRAVEL

INFORMATION BUREAU. (Under the Direction of the I. R. AUSTRIAN RAILWAY MINISTRY.)

sera appauvri.

The most delightful and health-giving resorts for Anglo-Egyptian Officials are the Alpine districts of Austria, which can be reached in a few hours from Trieste.

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Excellent Hotels (to suit every pocket)
abound situated in high latitudes of great
recuperative power specially recommended
by doctors for those who have spent a considerable time in a hot climate.
Various high Anglo-Egyptian Officials
have already engaged villas, rooms at hotels,
etc., for the ensuing vacation season.
Shootings and Fishings (at very low prices)
can be arranged through the Bureau, also
Castles and Villas can be let or sold.
The fullest information as to cost of fours,

DAILY WEATHER REPOR

OTHER STATIONS.

TATIONS.	in the shade.	in the shade.	STATIONS.	temp, in the shade.	in the	
ri Baid	20	18	Merowe	87	19	
·	13	17	Berber,	88	19	
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HALTON	35	17	Duem	40	10	
ady Halfa	86	16	10000			
		1672	Digem	40	18	

Clothes will last longer if SUNLIGHT SOAP

is used.

Makes Linen Whiter and Coloured things Brighter,

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices mews column P.T. 20 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Snelling, Alexandria. London Offices: 36, New Broad-street. E.C.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880. Editor & Manager: R. Snellling.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

LORD CROMER'S REPORT.

by the important reform that is foreshadowed in regard to the abolition of the Capitulations, for, as Lord Cromer states, "the new aspect under which all questions of an international character will be treated, now that the Anglo-French Agreement has been signed, affords an additional justification for expressing a belief that the year 1905 open under auspices of a peculiarly favorable nature for the cause of Egyptian progress and reform."

nd reform.

Lord Cromer specially points out that the nost friendly relations, to the establishment of which his Highness the Khedive has in no light degree contributed, exist between the contributed of the Administration of the Administratio

THE RIVAL FLEETS.

JAPANESE CRUISERS SIGHTED.

RUSSIANS CUT CABLE.

SINGAPORE, April 19. SINGAPORE, April 19.
The mail boat "Manila" yesterday sighted
16 Japanese cruisers and destroyers scouting
off Sampalok Point. (Reuter.)

The "Daily Mail" learns from Singapore that Russian agents have cut the cable between Foochow and Formosa. (Reuter.)

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

STATEMENT BY M. ROUVIER.

PARIS, April 19. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—M. Rouvier, being questioned, said that France would do every thing necessary to assure French neutrality in the Far East. (Reuter.)

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

PRINCIPLE OF FRENCH PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

Paris, April 19.

M. Deleassé, speaking in the Chamber, said that Moreco had accepted the principle of the French proposals, and that negotiations were now proceeding on that basis. If Germany onsidered his explanations regarding Morocco were insufficient, he was prepared to complete them, and to reassure all interests, and so remove any misunderstanding. (Reuter.)

FRANCO-SIAMESE DELIMITATION.

OCCURRENCE OF HITCH.

PARIS, April 19.
A hitch has arisen in the Franco-Siamese delimitation under the last convention owing to the French commissioners declaring they have discovered some errors in the geographica data supplied by Siam

ITALIAN STRIKE RIOTS.

TROOPS FIRE ON MEN.

Rome, April 19.

The railway strike led to a riot at Foggis between the troops and the mob. Both parties fired. Three men were killed and 10 wounded. The latter included several soldiers. (Reuter.)

Foggia, April 19. The strikers, having attempted to invade llision with the troops he station, came into collision Three of the men were killed. (Hav

Rome, April 19. The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill for the working of the railways by the (Havas.)

THE LIMOGES RIOTING.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE. Paris, April 19.

Panis, April 19.
The Limoges rioting on the 17th inst. has created much excitement in France. The Socialists have vehemently attacked the Government for utilising tiff troops, but the Chamber has largely supported the Ministry.
It appears that nearly two hundred officers and edition have been vended. The town is

It appears that nearly two hundred officers and soldiers have been wounded. The town is now quiet.

ADJOURNED TO 2ND MAY.

LONDON, April 19.
use of Commons has adjourned to the
y. (Reuter.)

THE EXCHEQUER BONDS.

LONDON, April 19. The average price obtained for the Exche-uer Bonds on the 12th inst. was £98.13.10.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

The "Egyptian Gazette" will not be published to-morrow (Good Friday.)

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

Guaranteed Distilled.

ALEXANDRIA: CAIRO:
7, Bue de la Poste. Sharia Sahal, Kai

Anglo-American Nile Steamer A HOTHL COMPANY. RIVER TRANSPORT OF COODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & Three Sailings a-Week. Agents at Alexandria:

Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LD.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE PLAGUE. -- A case of plague is reported

THE MAHMAL is expected at Tor from

THE PILORIMAGE.—Up to the present about 8,300 pilgrims have returned to Egypt from the Hag.

QUARANTINE restrictions as against plague are now applied to arrivals in Egyptian ports from Jamnagar.

THE NEXT ARCHEOLOGICAL CONGRESS is to be held in Cairo in 1907. This year's Congress closed at Athens last Thursday.

THE "CAIRO."-Messrs. Almagia have not yet succeeded in moving the wreck S.S. "Cairo" from the Agamé Shoal.

DEATH SENTENCE. — The Tantah Tribunal has sentenced Mohamed el Guindi to death, and Abdul Aziz Hussein to hard labour för life, on a charge of homicide.

St. Mark's Church.—The preacher at th a.m. service to-morrow (Good Friday) of the London Jews' Society.

AL AZHAR.—Sheikh Mohamed el Gaziri and Sheikh Mohamed Ashur el Sydfi have been ap-pointed members of the board of administra-tion of the Al Azhar University.

THE NATIVE TRIBUNAL at Alexandria has sentenced a native to death for the murder of the omdeh of the village of El Kadr (Behers). His accomplice was sentenced to hard labour for life.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS Dogs found in the Shoubra district of Cairo during the night of Friday and dawn of Saturday, and in the Waily district during the night of Saturday and dawn of Sunday, will be poisoned by the

Suez Canal...—16 vessels passed through the Canal on the 17th inst., 8 of which were British, 1 French, 4 German, 1 Danish, 1 Norwegian, 1 Dutch. The day's receipts were frs. 424,012, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 5,566,032.62.

MOHAMED ALY CENTENARY. — This afternoon there will be a meeting of Native and
European notables at the house of Chawarbi
Pasha in Cairo to consider the best means of
celebrating the centenary of the dynasty of

AGRICULTURAL BANK .- The Committee of th AGRICHTURAL DANK.—The Committee of the London Stock Exchange has ordered the undermentioned security to be quoted in the Official List: Agricultural Bank of Egypt, further issue of 62,500 4 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares of £10 each, fully paid, Nos. 312,501 to 375,000 (bearer warrants).

PRINCE'S PALACE SOLD .- "Al Moayad" an nounces that the palace of Prince Mohamed Aly Pasha has been sold for £250,000. Accord-Aly Pasha has been sold for £250,000. According to our contemporary, the superficies embraces 7,000 square metres, which gives a average of £35 per metre. The sale of the same palace for the sum of £60,000 wa announced a few months ago.

ŒUVRE DES ENFANTS ABANDONNES. have received the following from the Sister Superior of the Asile St. Joseph, Moharrem Très touchées des no mbreux témo es de sympathie prodigués récem chers enfants, j'ai recours à vot

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, Imperial Ottoman High Commissioner, arrived from Cairo at 1.20, p.m. to-day, by special train which drew up at Hadra station. His Excellency, who was met by H. E. the Governor, the Sub-Governor, and a number of native notables, proceeded with his family to No. 3 Palace.

Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha will leave for Austria by the S.S. "Habsburg" on the 29th inst.

Signor Martini, Civil Governor of Erythrea, will not arrive at Alexandria on Sunday, as has been stated, having embarked at Naples direct for Massowah.

Marquis Salvago Raggi, Italian Diplomatic Agent, has left Cairo for Luxor, where Pro-fessor Schiaparelli is at present engaged on an archeological mission.

Dr. Spyridion C. Tracadas has been ed to follow his profession in Egypt.

TYROL. - Weissenstein Castle 3410
ft. First-class private
hotel near Windisch-Matrei; Station, Lienz
(reached from Venice or Trieste). Good
mountaineering centre. Tennis. Fishing, best
June and September. Prospectuase and Pho-

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

MEETING AT GOUVERNORAT.

MEETING AT GOUVERNORAT.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Alexandria Gouvernorat of the members of the organising committee for the suppression of the white slave traffic. Mahmoul Pasha Sidky, Governor of Alexandria, was in the chair, and those present were M. Girard, doyen of the Consular Corps, Mr. Gould, M. Sootidis, Count Lavison, M. Steehelkounow, M. Szarvasy, Mr. Freeman, M. Ravelli, Baron Jacques de Menasce, M. Haufaoui, Baron Felix de Menasce, Mr. Bindernagel, Mr. Chataway, Mr. Atwood, M. Alexandre Padoa, Mr. Rudolph, Mr. Laurens, M. George Zervudachi, M. Kreutschner.

Messrs. Girard and Gould brought forward a draft of the statutes, which was approved with some slight changes. According to these statutes an International Society is constituted at Alexandria for the suppression of the white slave traffic, in order 'to put a stop by all due methods to this scandal. The society's governing body consists of ar general committee, of which the Governor is chairman. This committee selects nine persons as an executive committee, which for the first year will consist of Barons Jacques shu felix de Menasce, Mr. Hamaoui, Kreutschner, Alexandre Padoa, F. de Planta, Rudolph, D. Tambacopoulo, and George Zervudachi.

The organising committee was then dissolved. We may mention that among the powers of the executive committee is that of forming a committee of ladies to assist them in their work.

Subscriptions to this society consist of three

Subscriptions to this society consist of three categories, i.e., from donors of not less than £50, annual subscribers of £1, and life members

PIGMIES IN CAIRO.

Lieut-Col: Harrison recently arrived at Cairo from the Semlihi Valley and Khartoum, bringing with him six pigmies from the Semlihi Forest, four men and two women, whom he was intending to take to England. The eldest of the women, aged 32 years, was suffering from the effects of an old spear wound in the knee, and we understand that there is no likelihood of the pigmies leaving for England in the near future, if at all, for the state of their health has given cause for some anxiety, and health has given cause for some anxiety, and they are all inmates in the Kasr el-Aini Hospi they are all immares in the Aase et-Alin Hospital for the present. Lieut.-Col. Harrison states that he pursued the Okapi in the Semilihi, but owing to the impenetrable character of the forest valley, obtained no specimens, though he brought back two damaged skins which he obtained from the natives.

THE KHEDIVE

H.H. the Khedive arrived at Abdeen this coming and presided over a meeting of the

Ministers.

His Highness afterwards gave audience to Highness afterwards gave audience to Lord Cromer, Rev. Father Godefray, the curate of St. Joseph's Church, Ismailia, and Senor Da Larios, who presented M. Camalada, Judge of the Mixed Tribunal at Managourah.

This afternoon, his Highness gave audience to M. de la Boulinière, who presented M. Bonio, second se restary of the French Agency, and M. Bretschneider.

To-morrow his Highness will pray at Koubsch mosque.

beh mosque.

At 10.30 a.m. on Saturday his Highness will
ecceive Count Bolesta Kodziebrodski, the
new Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Agent, who
will present his letters of credence.

P. W. D. CONTRATS.

The contract for the construction of annexes to the Tewfikieh School at Kasr el Nouzha, Cairo, has been given to Messrs. Guétin and Charvant, the price being LE 10,022.

loula Canal from Kil. 11 to Kil. 21 ha given to M. P. Marsili, the price being 2,439. The coutrast for the extens

EXECUTIONS IN CAIRO.

On Monday, Issa Diab Ramadan, who murdered one Mahmoud Ahmed Gabr at Tabbar, in the Fayoum, was executed at Gairo. The murderer, who showed no signs of fear, confessed his crime, stating that he had discovered the existence of improper relations between his wife and the murdered man, and avenged his honor by a blow of a hammar.

On Tuesday, the ghaffir Abd el Mangud Ahmed Rizak, of Kafr el Ghananieh, was also executed in the prison of the Native Court of Appeal at Cairo. The ghaffir murdered and robbed a Greek merchant named Kiros Nicholas on December 20, 1904.

This is the fourth execution that has taken place in four successive days.

CARLTON HOTEL.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

PRAES HO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Man

SOCIETE EGYPTIENNE DE LA DAIRA SANIEH.

The decree was signed by the Khedive on Monday authorising the Daira Saniel Company, Limited, represented by Sir Elwin Palmer, Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Elwin Palmer, M. Raphael Suarès, Harari Pasha, M. Simon Role and Me. Léon Carton de Wiart, at their right and metal and without any responsibility M. Raphael Suares, Harari Fasha, M. Simon Rolo and Me. Léon Carton de Wiart, at their risk and peril, and without any responsibility on the part of the Government, to form a limited liability company in Egypt under the style of the "Société Egyptienne de la Daira Saniéh." The object of the company is to take over all the assets and liabilities of the Daira Saniéh. Company, Limited. This company will have a capital of £600,030, divided into 118,006 shares of £5 each and 10,000 deferred shares of £1 each.

The board of the company will consist of Sir Elwin Palmet, Sir Vincent Caillard, Aly Bey Charaoui, Crookshauk Pasha, M. François Düsseigneur, Viscount Esher, M. J. Gay-lussac, Mr. Carl Meyer, Mr. Robert Miller, Sir John G. Rogers, M. Simon Rolo, Sir Edward A. Sassoon, M. Raphael Suarès, and Sir William El Ward.

118,000 ordinary fully paid up shares and

118,000 ordinary fully paid up shares and the 10,000 deferred shares are destined to .118,000 Ordinary fully paid up shares and the 10,000 deferred shares are destined to remunerate the "apport" made by the Daira Sanieh. Company, Limited, and to be allotted share for share among the holders of shares and of deferred shares of this company. The surplus of the shares, six ordinary, have been subscribed and fully paid up by Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Bivin Palmer, M. Raphael Suarès, Harari Pasha, M. Simon Rolo, and M. Léon Carton de Wiart, each one share.

IMPORTANT PROPERTY SALE.

Hassan Pasha Mohsen and Mr. William B. Rees have purchased the Gorbal estate of 400,000 square pics situated between the Attarin quarter of Alexandria and the Mahmoudish Canal. This fine building estate is to be greatly developed and should form a salubrious suburb of Alexandria.

There is no truth in the report, published in a local newspaper yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Hooker had made offers to these gentlemen to purchase the estate at an enhanced price.

ANOTHER EGYPTIAN COMPANY.

ANOTHER EGYPTIAN COMPANY.

In the prospectus of Messrs. G. M. Callender & Co., Limited, who have just made an issue of 25,000 preference shares, we note that the formation of a company to manufacture the materials necessary for their business, in Egypt, where the company has carried out important works, has been decided upon by the directors. From a report made to the board by the managing director relative to the negotiations and interviews which he has conducted in Egypt, 'the directors believe that the whole of the requisite working capital for such a company can be found locally in Egypt by gentlemen who are well acquainted with the merits of the company's materials and whose connection with the company here should prove invaluable.

Under the contemplated arrangements the company will be entitled to one-half of the profits of the Egyptian company, the basis of such arrangements being that it is to receive an amount in fully-paid shares of such company equivalent to the cash capital.

Messrs. G. M. Callender's pure bitumen dam-course, Callender's pure bitumen sheeting and Callender's damp resisting solution.

EGYPTIAN LAND INVESTMENT CO

A meeting of the board of directors of the Egyptian Land Investment Company, Limited, was held at the Bank of Egypt at Alexandria yesterday afternoon. Mr. Edward Pollak, the secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the agent of the Runione Adriatics Fire and Life Insurance Company, was appointed as manager of the company. Mr. Pollak is an old resident at Alexandria, having had a considerable experience of business in Egypt, and we congratulate the company on its selection.

Mr. Justice Kekewich, in the Chancery Division last week, had before him the matter of Brown v. Haig and Oxley, arising out of a pending action by Mr. Archibald Knox Brown, a mining engineer, against the defendants with regard to a disputed partnership in some mining concessions in Egypt and the Sudan.

Mr. P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C., for Mr. Haig, said the application against the plaintiff was that he should be ordered to give security for costs in a pending action, and he would also submit that the notice of trial was irregular.

After hearing Mr. Terrell for the plaintiff, his lordship ordered the plaintiff to give security for £100 to each of the defendants. As to the notice of trial his lordship found that the rules had not been observed, and he therefore set aside the notice of trial.

On this, plaintiff's counsel at once gave fresh notice of trial.

Lake of Como-Como.

"PLINIUS" GRAND HOTEL.

In the border of the Lake with heautiful garden, an ierge terroses, Magnifloor Fraises, built for the purpor of an facial with the most complete cemfert. Very reaser shie prices. English Othurof. SEAMON ROUSES.

EGYPTIAN SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

London, April 14.

While in matters financial the same conditions on the Stock Markets have ruled as were ruling last week the issue of the South African Trust, and the most recent Egyptian African Trust, and the most recent Egyptian companies have thrown an extraordinary light upon the amount of capital ready for investment. The applications in England and France for that company are stated to have amounted to £20,000,000, showing there are still in these two countries investors with sufficient confidence in the future of "Kaffir" to put in as much again as has been invested up to the present. This, taken in conjunction with what we call attention to below, would seem unmistakably to point to much enlarged markets in the future, and considerably higher prices for investments, even in the mining class. The future of cheap money seeming to be assured, it would look as if a return to these conditions must lead to an altogether higher level of prices, especially when considered in conjunction with the Government plans of not making any further issue of Consols this year. As soon as the new issue of £10,000,000 Exchequer Bonds, which has been invested in the company offered as equivalent to the company sought after, is out of the way, a considerable rise in Consols would appear to be inevitable if the political barometer is undistantible.

There is much leeway yet to be made up by first-class investment securities, and as soon as these have appreciated, the demand for more speculative stocks is sure to follow. The accounts of the Easter holidays will no doubt delay events for a short time.

Quite the feature of the past week, in spite of the fact that the Egyptian market has been dull and quiet, has been the phenomenal success that has attended the flotation of the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Itd. Although the promoters were only asking for £200,000, the following figures, we are informed, represent the amounts applied for:—

In London—£1,012,027—

In Egypt—£9,759,439

In London—£1,012,057—
In Egypt—£9,759,429
or a grand total of £10,771,466. In other words, over £1,000,000 was put down in application money alone. The number of applicants exceeded 5,000. The allotment of the shares will be made to-day. It will take place simultaneously in London and Egypt and each distribution is independent of the other. The price of the shares is nominally \$\frac{4}{2}\$ premium, although we doubt if they could be bought even at \$\frac{1}{4}\$ premium.

We understand the rush for the prospectus was so great that, although the London Bank applied for more copies a day or two before the issue was made, the company were unable to furnish them fast enough, to keep pace

The Egyptian market, with the exception of the mining acction, which is weak, keeps tairly firm. Dairas hold their price well at 27½ and both National and Agricultural Banks keep strong, though both these prices really look quite high enough at 27½ and 13½. Egyptian Markets have come in for some attention this week, and have hardened to 1½ and look good for a further improvement. The new issue of shares at 2 has not affected the price of Delta Lands.

The remarkable success of the last new issue, the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Ltd., has been referred to above. The Egyptian Land and General Trust, issued two days previously, was also largely over-subscribed, and the shares stand at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ premium. This company is no good hands as far as the market is concerned, and should do well.

In the mining section the North Nile Com-In the mining section that a vorth Nile Com-pany's report was a weak point, and upset what was already a dull market, so that prices have given way considerably. Fresh capital requirements are spoken of in several cases. What business there is is of a very professional

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

JUBILEE OF CONSECRATION.

April 25, 1905, is the 50th anniversary of the consecration of St. Mark's Church, by Samuel Gobat, D.D., Anglican Bishop in Jeru-salem and the East.

To commemorate the jubiles of consecra-tion it is proposed to unveil and dedicate on the festival of St. Mark, a brass tablet, mount-ed on marble, erected in the south porch of the church.

the church.

This tablet will record with dates the chief points in the history of the church, and will give a list, with date of consecration, of Anglican Bishops in Jerusalem and the East, and also a list of the chaplains of St. Mark's. The winged lion of St. Mark, with opened book of the Gespels, the Arms of the Bishopric, and the Jerusalem Cross will also appear on the tablet.

Windsor Pharmacy

KAST-OI-NII SQUARE, CAIRO.
BEST CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.
English and Foreign Prescriptions carefully prepare
by Certificated Chemists.
ALWAYS IN STOCK LABOR ASSOCRMENT OF
ENGLISH PROPRIETARY ARTICLES & SPROMALTY

Open all the year round.

At yesterday's sitting of the Court of Appeal, presided over by M. de Köriznica, several interesting cases were heard.

One concerned the question as to whether, in consequence of the decree of November, 1904 (following the Anglo-French Agreement), the Egyptian State Railways, in relation to treaties, were still under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals. The point was a purely legal one, and the arguments were ably put forward by Counsel for the appellants, and Sciarabati Bey for the Government.

LEGAL NOTES.

MIXED COURT OF APPEAL

Me. Ballis of Cairo. Me. Carton de Wiar. appeared for the company and foreibly put forward its position, maintaining the offer in spite of the curious circumstances of the case. There was also an action for the illegitimate use of tobacco packing cases, in which Me. Manusardi ably defended the Salonica Cigarette Company, whilst Me. Carton de Wiart strongly advocated the appeal of Messrs. Sabi Bros. The case of Boustros Rec.

The case of Boustros Bros. v. the

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES

Le paquebot poste "Ismailia" de la cognie Khédiviale parti hier pour Firés, Sm Motelin, Dardanelles et Constantinople, à bord :

Mr. and Mme Jean Sevastopoulo, M. et H. Hermanovitz, M. et Mme S. W. Royse, Mme W. Speckmann, Honorable et Min Davey, M. et Mme J. H. Von Eghen, I Mme Geo. Zaldari, M. et Mme N. Smal et famille, M. et Mme Ch. Nicolaou, J. Mme De Beir-Verhager, M. et Mme U Couclelis, M. et Mme Antoine Spigliatopoi famille, M. et Mme Antoine Spigliatopoi famille, M. et Mme Antoine Spigliatopoi famille, M. et Mme N. Essock et famill K. P. Birley, Comte Nicolas Mercate, Com Karff, A. Lazzarovich, Mr. et Mile F. worthy Evagelo Alazzandrou, J. M. Hurl Felowicki, M. Tettenham, Geo. Milona Christodulides, M. Wockselbaum, Brust Seh, Miles Mary Mavrogordato et G. G. Baron W. de Giel-Gieslingen, S. Drinky P. J. Elwes, Mmes N. Twoney, Elly O'l A. et N. Heywood, Caranzia et 3 am

Vassiliou, Mary Wayler, Mvas, Despina Mavroudis, I Bonne Mme Towney, M et 2 fils, F. Printesi, N. Apo Geo. Constantinou, Geo. Zachariadis, Aug. Mihailou, Andrea Triandafilidis, S. C gopoulo, Hans Korman, G Orfi, M. Cl

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. "Se om Alexandria, arrived at Marzeilles

The Moss liner "Tabor" sailed from Mr yesterday afternoon, and is due here on Sa day afternoon, with passengers, mails, general cargo.

The Papayanni liner "Belgravian" seterday for Liverpool with cargo.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

TRIBUNAL MIXTE DU GAIRR

UN VILLAGE DONT LES HABITANTS SO

to information of its majest and public, would probably be sufficient if I dwelt only to the main features of the Egyptian situation, he adoption of this method would, however, andly satisfy the public in Egypt, who aturally expect to receive more detailed in formation on a number of subjects of local interest. Moreover, my hope and belief is that the very considerable labour, which is necessarily thrown on the heads of the various Departments of the Egyptian Government who supply me with the material ou which these reports are based, is not thrown away. So far as my own part in the preparation of the Annual Reports is concerned, I may say that my wish has been to render them, so to speak, as educational as possible; that is to say, I have endeavoured, not merely to record a bald statement of facts. But also to turn the attention of the Egyptians, and more especially of the rising generation amongst them—who are growing up under conditions wholly different to those which existed during the youth of their parents—to the future which lies before their country, and to a variety of subjects of interest to all of them as citizens of a State which is now rapidly striding towards an advanced stage of civilisation; whilst these subjects should be of special interest to those amongst them who are destined, in various capacities, to take a share in Egyptian government and administration. If I can cause even some small proportion of these to reflect on the true causes which have led to the decadence of so many Oriental States, and on the methods best adapted to prevent any recurrence/of those causes, my main object will have been ed to prevent any recurrence of

true causes which have needed to be a cause which have been causes, my main object will have been attained, and the labour of my coadjutors will not have been in vain.

There is some reason for believing that this object has already to some extent been attained. Of the 500 English copies of my last Annual Report which were circulated in Egypt, a considerable number went to the superior schools and colleges, where, I am informed, they were eagerly read and discussed. Further, the editors of one of the leading newspapers published in Arabic "El-Mokattam" have, for some years past, undertaken the very difficult and laborious task of translating my Annual Report into the vernacular language. Last year, no less than 4,300 copies were either issued gratis to the subscribers of their newspaper, or sold separately. Lastly, I may mention that I am indebted to the courtesy of the editors of newspapers published in various European languages (French, English, Italian, and Greek) for making copious extracts from the Reports, and thus bringing their contents to the notice of their readers.

On the whole, therefore, sufficient evidence of public interest exists to justify the publication annually of a somewhat lengthy Report, which, whatever may be its defects, will afford a certain amount of authentic information as to the action of the Government in the past, and which may possibly provoke some useful

the action of the Government in the past,

to the action of the Government in the past, and which may possibly provoke some useful discussion as to the direction which action in the management of public affairs may beneficially assume in the foture.

1. THE ANGLO-PRENCH AGREEMENT.

It is to be hoped and believed that, with the Agreement signed on the 8th April, 1904, a new and bright era in the history of Anglo-French relations generally will commence. It cannot be doubted that that Agreement con stitutes a fresh point of departure in Egyptian affairs, with which alone. I am immediately concerned.

Ounerned.

During the last twenty-five years a great deal has been said and written about the Egyptian question. The details in connection with that question, more especially the financial details, are complicated, but the main issue has never been anything but very simple, Under present circumstances, I may perhaps, without indiscretion, east a glaceat the history of the recent past.

is the revolution should, to a certain, have assumed an anti-European character in the control of the control o

LORD CROMER'S REPORT
ON

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN
FOR 1904.

SOME EXTRACTS.

SOME EXTRACTS.

The Earl of Cromer to the Marquess of Lansdowne.
(No 25.)

Cairo, March 15, -1905.

My Lord,
I must commence my Ezyptian Report for the year 1904, as I commenced that for 1903, by offering a few words of explanation on the subject of its length. Were I writing solely for the information of His Majesty's Government, or for that of the British Parliament and public, it would probably be sufficient if I dwell only on the main features of the Egyptian stuation. The adoption of this method would, however, hardly satisfy the public in Egypt, who hardly satisfy the public in Egypt, who hardly satisfy the public in Egypt, who

was to be allowed to collapse, the interference of some strong hand from without was indispensable.

The question then arose as to the executive arm which should be used to restore order. Turkish moral influence had been tried, and had failed to produce any result. The negotiations set on foot with a view to the employment of Ottoman troops in Egypt broke down. The task, therefore, necessarily devolved on bhose European Powers who, from geographical, historical, or other reasons, were most interested in the affairs of Egypt. These were France and England. The latter, after making repeated efforts to secure the co-operation, not only of France but also of Italy, interposed with vigour and promptitude, and by one well-directed blow restored the legitimate authority of the Khedive.

It was at the time intended that the British occupation of the country should be of brief duration. A special Commissioner (Lord Dufferin) was sent to Egypt in order to report on the institutions which were to be undertaken, as a preliminary to the withdrawal of the British garrison.

As a mere matter of academic discussion, it may be said that a policy of immediate awange.

as a preliminary to the withdrawal of the British garrison.

As a mere matter of academic discussion, it may be said that a policy of immediate evacuation was possible, provided that the inevitable consequence of its execution had been accepted. That consequence was the complete abandomment of a policy of reform, the engagement of a body of mercenary troops to maintain order at any cost, and the establishment.

been the phase of the Egyptian question for the last fifteen years or more; that is its pre-sent phase; and that is the phase in which, unless I am much mistaken, it will continue for a very long time to come. The main facts as regards the Egyptian question were, therefore, as I have already said, very simple. In the first place, the British Georgian

ne time imperfectly acquainted with of the task which they had under i given an engagement that their of Egypt should be of short dura

which, on grounds of historical tradition and national feeling, was in some degree distasted to them.

The ground being thus prepared it only required the occurrence of a favorable opportunity in order to settle the question. Such an opportunity presented itself in 1901. After negotiations which, considering the importance and difficulty of the subject, can scarcely be called lengthy, a 'Declaration' was signed in London on the 8th April, 1904, which, inter alia, contains the following provisions:

'His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they have no intention of altering

'His Britannic Majesty's Government de-clare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Egypt.

'The Government of the French Republic, for their part, 'declare that they will not obstruct the action of Great Britain in that country by asking that a limit of time be fixed for the British occupation, or in any other mannar."

other manner."

A Declaration, similar to that made by the

fixed for the British occupation, or in any other manner."

A Declaration, similar to that made by the French Government, was subsequently made by the Government, was subsequently made by the Government of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that, mide the terms of this Declaration, the position of the British Government in Egypt is, from a political point of view, legalised, and that—in so far as this latter object can be attained by any diplomatic instrument—the local friction, which was an unfortunate, but almost inevitable, consequence of a situation tainted with a certain degree of uncertainty, and even irregularity, is to disappear. It is rare that an arrangement of this kind is of a nature to give estimated in these who are directly or indirectly concerned. Such, however, is, I venture to think, the case in the present instance.

As to the advantages which are likely to accrue to the residents in Egypt, both European and Egyptian, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. Apart from the fact that the financial restrictions, which by a change of circumstance had become obsolete and unnecessary, have been removed, it is to be observed that Egyptian progress will now, it may be hoped, continue to advance without being hampered by that somewhat acute stage of international rivalry which has been productive of so much harm in the peat.

Both England and France have gained in the removal of a difference of opinion which has for long embittered the relations of two nations whose common interest it is to strengthen the bonds of close friendship.

England has gained by obtaining a practically valid sanction to a position which was previously, to some extent, irregular, I have for long been convinced that the withdrawal of the British garrison from Egypt was quite impossible, but I have never regarded lightly the non-fulfilment of the engagement to withdraw. Neither have I thought that a good deal of provocation in local matters—to which I do not allude more particularly. I norder not t

uction of a legislative and judicial system imilar to that which exists in other civilise ountries, we have sufficient grounds for coun-ng upon French co-operation in effecting th

tion.

Up to within recent times, the grave defects of the existing system have only been thoroughly understood by a few, but I venture to predict that ere long, when the opinions of the thinking portion of the heterogeneous population of this country take more definite shape, that system will become almost as intolerable to those who have to live under it, whether Europeans or Egyptians, as it has long since been to those who have to near in any degree responsible for the Government and administration of the country. Signs, indeed, are not wanting which indicate that not only Egyptians, but also many Baropeans, in whose presumed interests the Capitulations exist, are becoming alive to the advisability of a change.

I am well aware of the great difficulties which will have to be encountered, both in devising any satisfactory scheme of reform and in giving effect to any such scheme when it has been devised. Nevertheless, in the general interests of all the dwellers in Egypt, those difficulties must be faced, or the moral and material progress of the country will be seriously retarded.

The moment would, indeed, appear singu-

material progress of the country will be seriously retarded.

The moment would, indeed, appear singularly propitious, if not for immediate action, at all events for turning the attention of the Government and of the Egyptian public to reform in the direction indicated above. So long as the rivalry between England and France are Egypt existed in an acute form, it was difficult to obtain an impartial hearing for measures having for their object an improvement in the present condition of affairs. With the signature of the Anglo-French Agreement, it is permissible to entertain a hope that the best elements amongst both Egyptian and European society, of whatsoever nationality, will recognise, not only the solidarity of their interests inter se, but also the fact that those interests have everything to gain and nothing to lose by co-operating with the British and Egyptian Governments in the direction of reasonable reform. In the strict impartiality with which all races and creeds are treated wherever British influence is predominant, they have the best possible guarantee that no proposals will be made under British auspices to which exception on the ground of partiality can be taken.

matters—to which I do not allude more particularly, in order not to revive controversics on whappily closed—of itself constituted a Capitulations. It cannot, in fact, be doubted sufficient plea to justify the annulment of that the absence of any supreme legislative that engagement. It is, I venture to think, a distinct advantage for a nation, which is matters, and the restricted power of the bound to a scrupulous respect of interna. Executive Government, which exist in this

remota future. For some long time to come, special treatment to Europeans will be imposed by the necessities of the situation.

I have said that the rights conferred by the Capitulations are liable to abuse. Of the truth of this statement there can be little doubt. Those rights have, indeed, at times been turned to such base uses as that of affording protection to the smuggler, the keeper of a gambling-hell, the vendor of adulterated drink, and their congeners. The problem which now lies before the British and Egyptian Governments is to evolve a system which, whilst maintaining everything in the existing law and practice which is essential to the well-being of the country, will put an end to the abuses to which I have alluded above. The task is one beset with difficulties. I would, however, fain hope that those difficulties will not prove insurmonntable.

Turning now to the European aspect of the question, I have to observe that is cannot be too distinctly understood that this question is by no meane essentially British, except in so far as the peouliar position occupied by Great Britain in respect to the affairs of Egypt renders it incumbent on His Majesty's Government to take the lead in the introduction of reform, where reform is necessary or desirable. On the contrary, the question is essentially Egyptian, in the widest accaptation of that term—that is to say, it is one which concerns every dweller in Egypt, and all those who have dealings with Egypt, of whatever nationality or creed they may be. Duty and interest alike point to the conclusion that any measures of reform proposed under the auspices of His Majesty's Government should be conceived in a liberal and tolerant spirit, and should be the wellare of all its cosmopolitan population. If this object can be attained, the British Government can reat satisfied, and the aims of British policy will have been reached. I am as aguine enough to entertain the hope and be being that, if the matter be thoroughly and

dency of British policy

A change of this sort would merely be the A change of this sort would merely be used to a sturial and logical outcome of the new position now occupied by the British Government Egypt. I have only to add that, whether is or any other solution be adopted, I feel private that, so long as the present cumersome and unworkable system of legislation (sixt if will be practically impossible to adopt ws of Egypt to the growing requirement

Ever since the British occupation of Egyptok place, the attitude of the British and Egyptian Governments towards the Mixad Tribunals appears to have been watched with a certain amount of anxiety, and even suspicion. With the signature of the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, which virtually recognises the predominant position of Great Britain in Egypt, it was natural that this anxiety and suspicion should, in some measure, be intensified, all the more so because the passage in the despatch addressed by your Lordship to Sir Edmund Monson on the 8th April, 1904, which I have already quoted,* clearly indicates the possibility, at some future time, of changes being proposed in the judicial system at Governments towards the Mixed proposed in the judicial system

The question of what changes, if any, should be made in the functions and composition of the Mixed Tribunals is, in reality, only a portion—although a very important portion—of the larger issue which I have already treated under the head of "The Capitulations." It is, however, perhaps desirable that I should make a few further remarks on the special question of judicial reform. I have reason to believe that the views which I am about to express meet with the approval of the axisting Government when the property of the axisting Government with the property of the axisting Government. that the views which I am about to express
meet with the approval of the existing Governments of Great Britain and Egypt. I venture
to hazard the conjecture that those views
would not undergo any serious modifications
in the future, in the event of Ministerial
changes taking place in either country.

There are manifestly two directions in which
udicial reform can move. It can either tend
towards the absorption of Egyptian by existing
international institutions or it may tend
tosards the assumption by Egyptian institutions

rds the assumption by Egyptian institutions either those existing, or others created ad of thefunctions now her by the Mixed or the Consular Tribunals ears, moreover, to be some There appears, moreover, to be some reason or thinking that the adoption of a third principle, not, strictly speaking, embraced in ither of the definitions given above, would be tiewed with some favor by many, both Eurocean and Egyptian, whose opinions are entitled to respect and consideration. This third inciple involves the transfer of criminal trisdiction over Europeans from the Consular courts to the Mixed Tribunals.

Without in any way contesting the fact

Courts to the Mixed Tribunals.

Without in any way contesting the fact that the Mixed Courts have in the past that the Mixed Courts have in the past that the Mixed Courts have in the past rendered good service to Egypt, or the further fact that their existence is, for the time being, necessary to the welfare of the country, I venture to assert that any extension of the international principle—at all events, in so far as judicial and administrative questions are concerned—in not in the true interests either of the Egyptians or of the European residents in Egypt; and that reform, if it be undertaken at all, should move rather in the counter-taken at all, should move rather in the counter-Egyptians or or understanding that reform, if it be under-taken at all, should move rather in the counter-direction, namely, that of granually freeing Egypt from such international shackles as now

I hold this opinion for the following reas I hold this opinion for the following reasons: first, because, although it may take a long time to arrive at Egyptian autonomy in the full sense of the term, at the same time, that autonomy is the ultimate goal towards which reform should gradually be directed, and, therefore, any step tending to diversion in an opposite direction is to be deprecated; secondly, because experience has proved that international institutions, whether judicial or financial, in spite of some acknowledged merits under the special conditions which have heretofore existed in this country, are at best but a pis aller, inasmuch conditions which have heretofore existed in this country, are at best but a pis aller, insamuch as it is aimost impossible to free them entirely from the political taint which, in the treatment of judicial and administrative affairs, should be wholly absent; thridly, because an extention of the international principle, in the sense now under discussion, does not harmonise with the recognised position which Great Bg:>:in has now assumed as the predominant European Power in Egypt, and the responsible European-affvier of the Egyptian Government; and fourthly, because—as experience has also proved—the onward progress of the country

fourthly, because—as experience has also proved—the onward progress of the country in the direction of adopting Buropean methods of administration, and generally of assimilating European civilisation, can be guided far more efficiently by one than by several Powers.

The proposal to transfer ori minal jurisdiction over Europeans from the Consular to the Mixed Courts is, therefore, not one which the British Government could, under present circumstances, view with favor, nor one which they could advise the Egyptian Government to accept.

they count advise the Egyptian Government to accept.

I should add that for the present, and probably for a long time to come, there can be no question of conferring criminal jurisdiction over Europeans on the Egyptian Law Courts, as at present constituted. Europeans accused of a criminal offence, or, at all events, of any serious criminal offence, must be tried by Europeans.

The civil jurisdiction now exercised by the Mixed Courts stands on an entirely different footing. The existence of these Courts has just been prolonged for another five years. They administer a system of civil and commercial law, under which the commerce of the country has developed for thirty years; and I conceive that, whatever changes of organisation may take place in the future, any fundamental changes in the system of law could not fail to be prejudicial to the interests of that commerce. I regard it as equally clear that under any circumstances which are likely to arise, the British and Egyptian Governments would desire to avail themselves of the services of the very capable and experienced Magistraof the very capable and experienced tes whom those Courts include. The the attitude of the whatever why British and Egyptian Governments towards British and Egyptian Governments towards the Mixed Courts should be otherwise than most friendly. All they ask is that, when those Courts are exercising such legislative functions as they at present possess, reforms which are necessary to meet the changing conditions of Egyptian life should receive fair and impartial consideration. On this subject I have nothing to add to the remark made in my last Annual Report (p. 45), to the effect that the position of the Mixed Tribunals "will be strengthened rather than weakened by every step taken to show the utility of the institution, and its power of adapting itself to nstitution, and its power of adapting itself to institution, and its power or anapping itself to the growing requirements of the country." I should add, in this connection, that the impar-tial manner in which certain proposals made by the Egyptian Government have been dis-cussed by the International Commission, which has recently sat, is of good augury for the future.

In spite of the ravages of the cattle plague, nd the fact that the cotton crop was a partial silure, it cannot be doubted that the past year failure, it cannot be do was one of unexampled prosperity in Egypt. I hope and believe that many of the causes which contributed to that prosperity are of a permanent character. Nevertheless, it would permanent character. Nevertheless, it would certainly be over-sanguine to rely with an degree of confidence on the material progress of the country continuing at the same rate as that of 1904. I venture to make this remark because, just at present, there is but little risk of too pessimist a view being taken of the Egyptian situation generally. Indeed, judging from the very high prices saked, and often obtained, for land, both rural and urban, and from other indications, there would appear to

obtained, for land, both rural and urban, and from other indications, there would appear to be some risk of Egyptian public opinion running to the other extreme, namely, that of somewhat exaggerated optimism."

I have only to add that the most friendly relations—to the establishment of which His Highness the Khedive has in no sligh: degree contributed—exist between the British and Egyptian portions of the Administration. Notably, the members of the Legislatto, Council and Assembly have shown a growing disposition—which deserves every encouragement—to enter into frank communication with the members of the Executive Government, with a view to the remova of all possible causes of misunderstanding between them. I have occasionally criticised between them. I have occasionally criticissed, though always in a very friendly spirit, the action of the Assembly and the Council. I, have done so mainly because I have thought that I was acting in the best interest of these institutions in pointing out any legitimate objections which might be urged against some of the proposals which they have at times brought forward. It would, however, be a parter for great regret to me if eather the brought forward. It would, however, be a matter for great regret to me if either the substance of such remarks as I have thought it my duty to make, or the spirit in which they have been proflered, were in any degree misunderstood. It is perfectly obvious that it is a great advantage to the Executive Government to be able to avail themselves of the knowledge and experience in all local matters possessed by the members of these two bodies. I cannot, indeed, too strongly impress on all the British officials in this country that it is their duty—as, I feel convinced, it is also their desire—not only to do all in their power to thoroughly underconvinced, it is also their desire—not only to do all in their power to thoroughly understand the Egyptian view of any question which may be brought before them, but also to accord a sympathetic consideration to that view, even when it may in some degree clash with their own opinions.

So long as both sides are animated by the mutual feelings of confidence and esteem which now happily exist, I have little doubt that all questions of public interest, which may arise in the future, will be settled in a manner conducive to the best interests of the country. Futher, the new senect under which

manner conducive to the best interests of the country. Further, the new aspect under which all questions of an international- cha-acter will be treated, now that the Anglo-French Agreement has been signed, affords an additional justification for expressing a belief that the year 1905 opens under auspices of a peculiariy favorable nature for the cause of Egyptian procress and reform.

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UNION SYNDICALE DES AGRICULTEURS

L'assemblée générale annuelle de l'Unio yndicale des Agriculteurs d'Egypte a eu lieu

L'assemblée générale annuelle de l'Unioi Syndicale des Agriculteurs d'Egypte a eu lieu le 15 courant à San Stefano.

Etaient présents : M.W. Em. C. Zervudachi, comte Zizinia, Poilay béy, E. Monnerat, O. Sawa, A. Bogdadly, C. Bogdadly, M. Reizian bey, Dr. Sierra, Monfront, Ed. Simond bey, André, G. Lambert, R. Giglio, Sinano, Savorgnan d'Osoppo, Statz, R. Ismalun, Hans Mog. Khorassandjan, etc.

M. Poilay bey a ouvert la séance par l'alloution dont voici le texte :

Mes chers collègues,
Vous étes habitués à me voir chaque année, à l'issue de cette délicieuse exposition d'horticulture, toujours de plus en plus attrayante et qui serait, s'il était besoin de cels, un prétexte à notre réunion ; vous étes habitués, dis-je, à me voir pour vous rappeler les faits agricoles les plus saillants de l'année, les commenter avec vous et en tirer les enseignements qu'ils comportent.

comportent.

Aujourd'hui, pour la première fois, j'ai le regret de manquer à cette obligation qui était pour moi un plaisir et l'un des plus agréables privilèges que me confèrent mes fonctions de Président.

Des occupations multiples ont accaparé de puis plusieurs semaines jusqu'à mes moindres instants, occupations peut-être un peu frivoles, me direz-vous, mais qui n'en étaient pas moins absorbantes et qui avaient pour excuse leux

Donc je me suis vu entraîné et touchant à la dernière minute, sans avoir pu étudier et préparer les avjets dont j'aurais voulu vois entretenir, et tout confus d'arriver devant vous dans la posture d'un Président muet. C'est peut-étre quelque président d'autrefois qui dans une situation analogue à la mienne a trouvé cette belle excuse que "le silence est d'or". Je ne sais ce que les membres de l'Union auraient pensé d'une pareille raison. Aussi ai-je d'une mettre en quête d'une combiante par pour éviter le blâme que je voyais poindre adraient peuse une de la combinarianison pour éviter le blâme que je voyais poindre
au bout de mon aveu; et ectet combinaison, je
ai pas eu à la chercher bien loin; j'avais soùs
lavmain notre excellent ami Julien, la perle
des geerétaires et le plus dévoué de nous tous à
à l''Union Syndicale, et je l'ai prié de parler
pour moi: ce n'a pas été plus malin que cela
et mon ami Julien se remémorant les faits de
nature à vous intéresser va les faire défler
devant vous dans cette belle langue correcte,
nette et précise si appréciée des lecteurs du
Bulletin; et je lui passe la parole avec le
sentiment intime que vous ne perdrez rien au
change.

range.

Rapport de M. Léopold Julien.

Messieurs et chers Cullègues,

Le bureau dont j'ai l'honneur de faire partie
it arrivé au terme de son mandat. Avant de Le bureau dont j'ai l'apineur de faire partie eté arrivé au terme de son mandat. Avant de vous demander de nommer un nouveau Comité, nous avons estimé qu'il était nécessaire de prendre une décision au sujet du transfert de l'Union au Caire. Notre Président a soulevé cette question lors.

Notre Président a soulevé cette question lorsdu banquet qui nous réunit au concours agricole de Ghizeb, et nous pensons que les arguments exposés à cette occasion vous ont tous
convaince de l'opportunité de ce transfert.

Je ne reviendrai pas sur les motifs qui nous
ont poussé à mettre cette résolution aux voix,
mais je crois bon de dire que ce n'est qu'après
mûre réflexion que nous nous y sommes arrêtés.

Je me suis laissé dire que quelques membres
de l'Union dés approuvaint notre idée, et que
leur civisme local s'eflarouchait d'une représentation siègeant dans la capitale.

Je suis persandé que ce sentiment émane
d'un fort bon naturel, mais je les prie de croire
que si le bureau actuel demande la transfert au
Caire, c'est qu'il a mieux que toute autre personne connaissance des besoins et de la situa-

que si le bureau actuel demande le transfert au Caire, c'est qu'il a misux que toute autre personne connaissance des besoins et de la situation de notre Société.

La situation financière de l'Union est suffiamment prospère pour qu'elle puisse garder son entière indépendance ; mais ce qui lui fait défaut, c'est une communication plus directe et plus suivie aves ses adhérents. Le Caire seul peut réaliser cette conception par suite de son importance agricole et de la centralisation des Services Gouveraementaux. Nous avons donc lieu d'espèrer que vous serez unanimes à vouloir que l'Union mieux placée pour agir désormais, puisse poursuivre ses travaux pour le plus grand profit de tous, dans un ceutre plus indiqué que celui où alle siège actuellement.

"Vons avez tous, Messieurs, que le gouvernement égyptien est sur le point de promulguer une loi rendant obligatoire la défease contre la clisi ille du cotonnier. L'Union a fortement insisté, à différentes reprisee, sur la ne cessité d'une telle loi, et nous sommes heureux de constater que le monde agricole est unanime à réclamer son adoption.

Il y a tout lieu d'espèrer que si les mesures

dictées sont sérieusement appliquées pendant qualques années, nous serons mis à l'abri de ce fléau, tout au moins pour une longue période le temps. Nous pensons que l'évontaulité d'un tal résultat est de nature à engager chacun de nous dans as sphère d'activité, à aider de tout son pouvoir l'application des mesures prévues par la loi.

La peste bovine continue à signaler sa pré-La peste bovine continue à signaler sa pré-sence en Egypte par dés cas, heureusement peu nombreux et de plus en plus éloignés. S'il y a lieu de se séjouir de la diminution de l'é-pizootie, il ne faudrait pas que cette situation améliorée fasse négliger les mesures indiquées en vue d'un retour du fléau. M. le professeur Arloing, dans la lumineuse conférence qu'il nous fità ce sujet, nous disait que la tâche des Services Sanitaires se trouve-rait singuilièrement facilités nar la création

ait singulièrement facilitée par la création

rais singulièrement facilitée par la création d'une caisse des Epizoties.

Les disponibilités de cette Caisse permettant l'indemnisation totale et immédiate du propriétaire d'un animal atteint, faciliteraient grandement la déclaration de la maladie, et permettraient au Gouvernement de prendre des mesures rapides, sans sacrifice de sa part. Tout le monde reconnatt l'utilité d'un tel Service, mais les opinions different quant à la façon d'alimenter cette Caisse.

A première vue il semble légitime que puisque les fonds recueillis doivent servir à la défense du bétail, on pourrait prélever une taxe spéciale sur toutes les transactions animales. L'administration des Egpptian Markets pourrait par exemple prélever une dime donnée par tête d'animal vendu. Mais outre qu'il serait délicat de confier un tal service à une adminis-

délicat de confier un tel service à une administration privée, je crois que les fonds recueillis de cette façon seraient insuffisants pour ali-

par tese unimar vental. Anas outre qui serati délicat de confier un tel service à une administration privée, je crois que les fonds recueillis de cette façon seraient insuffisants pour alimenter une Caisse des Epizooties.

La défense du bétail étant prise pour la sauvegarde de l'agriculteur, je crois qu'il serait mieux justifié de faire porter la taxe sur le principal produit de la culture égyptienne : le coton.

On pourrait, par exemple, affecter spécialement à la constitution d'une caisse des épizooties, administrée par les Services Sanitaires, avec le concours de la Société Khédiviale d'Agriculture, le produit d'une taxe de P.T. 1 à 2 par cantar de coton. La perception de cette taxe se faisant par le Service douanier n'entralnerait que des dépenses insignifiantes, et l'on pourrait faire état chaque année d'une somme de LE. 60,000 à 120,000 environ, somme amplement suffisante pour alimenter la caisse des épizooties.

L'avantage inmense qu'il y aurait pour le pays à pouvoir disposer de forts crédits au début d'une épizootie, compenserait largement la légère taxation imposée au coton exporté.

Je ne suis pas asses versé dans la connaissance des arrangements financiers intervenus entre l'Egypte et ses créanciers pour savoir si l'établissement d'une telle taxe pourrait se faire sans difficultés. Mais il me semble que les avantages que procurerait une caisse des Épizooties sont tels que la question mérite examen. L'Union qui a soutenu tant de bonnes causes peut faire sienne cette idée et la faire soumettre officiellement auprès des Pouvoirs Publics.

Sir William Garstin vient, après de longs mois d'étados, de faire parattre son rapport, and contrate confiere parattre son rapport.

Publics.

Sir William Garstin vient, après de longs mois d'études, de faire paraître son rapport, concluant à la néoéssité de surseoir pour le moment à la suréjévation du Barrage d'Assouan. Les raisons suvoquées pour cette décision sont de celles; qui ne peuvent qu'être appropuées ana réserve. prouvées sans réserve.

Au point de vue de l'Egypte agricole j'avoue

our ma part, je considère cette décision excellente. ant les années qui vont s'écouler pou

Durant les années qui vont s'écouler pour l'étude de nouveaux projets, le Gouvernement pourra consacrer des sommes importantes à parachever les Travaux Publics déjà existants en Egypte et qui sur bien des points sont encore défectueux.

Pendant ce temps l'agriculture égyptienne pourra se créer des réserves financières, alléger as dette hypothécaire, en un mot se mettre à même d'aborder sans difficultés trop grandes la question de la mise en circulation de la surface éporme jusqu'ici détenue par le Gouvernement.

fonctions de Secrétaire Général de l'Union, tonctions que vous m'avez fait l'honneut de me confier depuis la fondation de notre Société. Mais j'ai le ferme espoir que notre œuvre sera-durable, j'ai le ferme espoir que l'initiative privée, que vous représentez, comprendra combien il est' vital que sa voix indépendante se fasse entendre dans toutes les graves que tions agricoles qui font vivre ce pays.

Enfin j'ai le ferme espoir que chacun de nous vou-fra rendre, en travail, en dévouement à ce beau pays d'Egypte, la put si large qui lui est faite dans son hospitalité.

M. Péllay Bey reprenant alors la parole s'exprime en ces termes:

Mes chers Collègues,

Avait de passer à l'examen des comptes de l'exercice, permettez-moi d'ajouter quelques mots à ceux que vient de prononcer notre ami Jullienf, notamment à ce qu'il vous a dit de notre projet de transférer au Caire le siège de l'Union Syndicale.

Nota avons été amenés à vous formuler cette nctions de Secrétaire Général de l'Union

notre projet de transierer au caste as siege de l'Unioù Syndicale.

Nois avons été amenés à vous formuler cette propósition parce que Jullien et moi, nous nous étions trouvés à la suite de diverses circonstances surmenés par un surroit de travaux de plus en plus pressants et qui absorbent tous nos loisirs, ne nous laissant guère le temps d'assurer la publication du Balletin. Bien souvent nous avons fait appel à nos collègnes pour en obtenir une collaboration plus active et plus régulière, mais je dois reconnaître, dussent quelques fronts rougir dans cette assemblée même, que notre appel n'a guère été plus entendu que le sifflet d'alarme du Cairo de nantrageuse mémoire et, de jour en jour notre tâche devenàit plus difficile car, en dehors des articles de Jullien et de quelques notes de votre serviteur, il ne venait que bien peu de chose pour alimenter les presses de notre imprimeur, et les retards apportés dans l'apparition du Bulletin, si régulier autrefois, témoignent fâcheusement des obstacles qu'en d'autres temps nous surmontions si allègrement.

Dans cette situation, nous avons songé que le Caire compte un groupe d'agronomes de haute valeur, à qui il serait bon, dans l'intérêt de notre Union, de passer la main, au moins pendant un certain temps. N'avons-nous pas, en effet, au Caire, notre Président honoraire, Agathon Bey, dont nous regrettons tant l'absence aujourd'hui, Piot Bey, le savant que nous sommes fiers de compter parmi nous, Nourrisson Bey un vétéran de l'époque héroique, dont les avis sont recherchés et écoutés, Boniteau Bey, dont le beau livre sur le Criquet Pèlerin vient d'ajouter une précieuse contaitoit on à la science entomologique; Victor Mosseri, qui Union Syndicale.

Nons avons été amenés à vous formuler cette

d'ajouter une précieuse contribution à la science entomologique; Victor Mosseri, qui applique avec tant d'à propos, dans ses pro-priétés, les méthodes enseignées dans nos gran-

priétés, les méthodes enseignées dans nos grandes écoles.

N'est ce pas au Caire que se trouvent de
grands agriculteurs, tels que S.A. le Prince
Hussein Pacha Kamel, S.E. Beghos Pacha
Nubar, M. Ch. Beyerlé et les grandes administrâtions, telles que les Domaines de l'Etat, la
Daïra Cassah, la Daïra Sanieh, les Sucreries,
la Société Agricole et Industrielle, le Société
Agricole du Nil.

(Assiere)

TRIBITNAL MIXTE D'ALEXANDRIE

LA GESTION D'UN WAKE

Il s'agit du Wakf constitué l'an 1308 de l'hégire par l'auteur de Mohamed Seid Pachaet Ahmed Soliman Pacha et consorts. Jusqu'en 1321, le gérant, qui est Ahmed Soliman Pacha, refuse constamment de rendre compte de sa gestion, ju-qu'à ce qu'enfin en 1322 Mohamed Seid Pacha l'assigne en reddition de comptes et se trouve choisi comme mondataire par tous les

Mais Admed Soliman, furieux de serre vu réclamer une somme de 130,000£, réussit plus tard à faire révoquer le mandat de Mohamed Seid et, non content de ce résultat, il pénètre de force dans la Daïra, s'empare de toute la comptabilité et signifie défense formelle aux employés de suivre les instructions de l'ex-

employes de suivre les instructions de l'exnazir.

La conduite arbitraire de Ahmed Soliman
Pacha vis-k-vis de biens indivis auxquels
Mohamed Seid a des droits indiscontables a été
qualifiée par le tribunal en date du 16 mai
1903 de houteuse et répugnante.

'Mohamed Seid pacha réclame la nomination
d'un séquestre et accepte d'en remplir les
fonctions à titre gratuit. Dans le cas où le
tribunal rejetterait cette offre, il propose pour
gérer les biens litégieux l'administration générale des Wakfs; mais il ne veut à aucun prix
du Cheikh Ahmed Soliman pacha.

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19 avril Mersine et Port-Said; 15 h., vap. ang. Dakal-lièh, cap. Fiudlay, ton. 644, à la Khedivial Mail.

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Grace & Co.

Trieste; 5 j., 1/2, vap. autr. Vesta, cap. Taraboochia, ton. 1,107, au Lloyd Autrichien.
Beyrouth et Jaffa; 2 j., vap. ott. Marigo, cap. Confoupandelis, ton. 180, a Ismiridi.
Tripoli et Bengasi; 3 j., 1/2, vap. ang. Dundee, cap. Micallef, ton. 304, a Miladi.
Hambourg; 19 j., vap. all. Tinos, cap. Zanker, ton. 1343, a Stross.

DEPARTS
19 avril
Syrie; vap. ital. Adria, cap. Muzzio
Trieste; vap. ott. Alexandros, cap. E
Naples et Marseille; vap. all. Hot
cap. Pasoh.

Pirée et Constantinople ; vap. ang. Ismailieh cap Gatteschi.
Alexandrette; vap. hell. Phanui, cap. Catala-

mos. Liverpool ; vap. ang. Belgravian, cap. Bell.

SOCI TE ANONYME DU BEHERA

AVIS

L'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire des Actionnaires tenue le 14 mars 1905, ayant décidé la distribution de cinquante mille (50000) actions Privilégiées 5 % de £5 nominales chacune en représentation des bénéfices réalisés sur les reventes de terres de la Société, Messieurs les Actionnaires sont prévenus que cette opération commencera à partir du 25 avril 1905.

partir du 25 avril 1905. Les porteurs d'actions ordinaires sont priés à cet effet de présenter leurs titres : à Alexandrie chez la Banque Impériale Otto-

a Alexandre chez la Banque Impériale Otto-mane
à Londres chez The Anglo Foreign Banking
Cy. Ltd. 2 Bishopsgate Street Within.
à Bruxelles chez La Société Belge de Crédit
Industriel & Commercial & de Dépôts,

Marché quiet
Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal.
cantars 16,280
Arrivages de la semaine à Minet-el-Bassal,
cantars 28,785
Exportations pour l'Angleterre balles 5,048
", ", le Continent ", 2,476
", l'Amérique ", 1,248
Stook à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 2,509,907 industriel & Commercial & de Dépôts, 60 Rue Royale pour les faire estampiller et recevoir les Ac-tions Privilégiées auxquelles ils ont droit à raison d'une action Privilégiée pour une action pridinaire. dinaire.
Alexandrie le 15 avril 1905.
L'Administrateur-Directeur
5814-5*-1 (signé) E. W. P. Foster.

Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission Hypptian telegrams from England to Ale andria on Wednesday, 19th April, 1905. OUTWARDS.

	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT			
PROM	The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraphic Offices.		
	и. н.	н. н.		
ondonnobon	18	82		
verpool	14	-		
anchester	18	42		
ASCOW	21			
her Provincial Offices		51		

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE

Une assemblée générale extraordinaire aura lieu le 23 courant à 5 heures p.m. dans la grande salle de compensation de la Bourse Khédiviale avec l'ordre du jour suivant : Admission à la Cote des "Entreprise Development Company", "Egyptian Land Investment Limited."

Aurgmantaine du contraction de contraction de la contraction de contrac

ment Limited."

Augmentation du courtage pour les Lots
Tures à 0.50 c. et pour les Obligations à lots
du Crédit Foncier à 1 fr.

Meaures d'ordre.

Communications diverses.

CLOTURE BOURSE KHEDIVIALE COURSE KHEDIVIALE Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F	G.F.Br						
Novembre	N.R.	Tal.	12	1/16	à	-	3/32
Janvier		11		15/16	12	-	31/32
Mai	*** ***			15/32		-	1/2
Juillet			12	7/8	11	-	29/32
Août			12	9/16	31	-	5,8
Graines							
NDJ.	N.R.	P.T.				-	10/40
Avril		- 11	55	20/40	22	-	
Mai		- 50	56	20/40	15	-	25/40
Juin			57	10/40	10	-	15/40
Fores-Sa	iidi						
SeptOct.	N.R.	P.T.	86		à	-	10/40

oton.—Nouvelle récolte: Il y a eu de la esse sur le novembre et les affaires sou les fort limitées. écolte actuelle: Les baissiers out pesé su nai, toutefois, vers clôture, ils se son ier mot et fort probablement les 4 jour homage que nous allons avoir serviron haussiers pour mieux se préparer à leu que.

attaque.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mai
tal. 13 27/32 à —/—; plus bas pour mai
13 1/2 à 17/32. Dans l'après-midi prix plus
haut pour mai 13 9/16 à —/—; plus bas
pour mai 13 1/2 à 17/32.

N.B.—Les autres livraisons avec reports

réguliers.
Au moment de la clôture les nouvelles taient les suivantes:
Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible. Beurrés:
ans changement. Fut. mai : 6 33/64
Liverpool : coton américain: Puturs maiuin: 4.03. Futurs cot.-nov.: 4.11
New-York: cot. amér.: Puturs mai: 7.42
N.B.—Le marché de Liverpool sera fermé
rendredi, samèdi et lundi prochain; celui de
Yew-York fermera seulement, vendredi et
amedi.

Recoits actinus:—cours inchanges quoque marché inactif.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour avril P.T. 56 5/40 à —/—; plus bas pour avril P.T. 55 30/40 à —/—. Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour avril P.T. 55 30/40 à —/—; plus bes pour avril P.T. 55 30/40 à —/—. -Les autres livraisons avec reports

iers. s-Saidi.—Nouvelle récolte : Il y a un demande et cela raffermit les cours. Alexandrie, le 19 avril 1905,

COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

" 12 7/8 " 12 1/16 " 11 15/16 Marché quiet

à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédi-iale à 19h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 18 7/16 Livraison Mai
12 15/16 " Juillet
12 1/16 " Novembre
11 131/32 " Janvier

Marché steady

MARCHE DE WINET-EL-BASSAL 20 avril 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.) Cotons—Clôture du marché du 19 avril : emande lente, prix en baisse.

BEUBRES

Pair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good
Fair et Good: Baisse de ‡

Fair et Good: Baisse de †

HAUTE-SCAPPTE ET FAYOUM
Fair, Folly Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good
Fair et Good: Baisse de †

ARASSI
2me qualité, Ire qualité, Extra: Baisse de †

Bata du marché de ce jour, cot.: Calme et
en baisse; affaires très restreintes.
Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent
par can. 15,678 coutre même jour l'année précédente cantars 6,585
Graines de coton.—Peu demandé
Disponible

Disponible : Rien Cond. Saha P.T. 95 à 103

Mais.—Calme
Disponible: Rien
Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 83

OIGNONS Arrivages de ce jour sacs 22629— 52. Prix P.T. 37 à 41 cond. franco-intre même jour en 1904, can. 17254

EXPORTATIONS DE LA SEMAINE Comparées à celles de l'année précédents

res Saïdi 570CKS
Comparés à ceux de l'année précédente 1905 1905

Les priz suivants ont sté pratiqués ce jour COTON C.M.B. (BASSE-BGYPTE)

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET Graines de coton Afif P.T. 54 1/4 & P.T. – " Hante-Egypte "52 3/4 " " — Fèves Saïdi " 83 — " "

21

3,797 ", 16,242

Comparées à celles de l'année précé 1905 Cotons Gan. 66,126 Can. Graines de coton Ard. 61,785 Ard.

Blé Pèves Saïdi

Orges.—Rien à signaler Cond.Saha P.T. 53 à 56

arché steady om 25 inst. afternoon closed.

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la lourse Khédiviale.) Tal. 13 9/16 Livraison Mai , 12 31/32 , Juillet , 12 1/8 , Novembre , 12 1/16 , Janvier Marché quiet

CONTRATS, (110.03 dam.)
Cours de la Bourse de Minetel-Basse
Coton F.G.F.Br.
Novembre...N.R. Tal. 12 1/32 à —
Jauvier ..., 11 15/16 ...
Mai ..., 13 3/8 ...
Juillet ..., 12 29/32 ...
Août... ..., 12 9/16 ...
Graines de coton
N.D.-J. ...N.R. P.T. 58 — à —
Ayril... ..., 55 1/4 ...
Mai ..., 56 1/4 ...
Juin ..., 56 1/4 ...
Juin ..., 57 — ...
Fèces-Scidi (Cours olôture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchan-dises à la Bourse Khédiviale). Tal. 13 15/32 Livraison Mai eves-Saidi Sept.-Oct....N.R. P.T. 86 —

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 13 7/16 Lavraison Mai

12 1/16 " Juillet

12 1/16 " Novembre

12 1/16 " Janvier

Marohé quiet

Arrivagos de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal.

Sept-Oct...N.R.P.T. 86 — A

REMARQUES

Cotons: Nouvelle récolte.—Le premier prix

pratiqué a été tal. 12 1/16 pour le novembre.

Affaires restreintes.

Récolte actuelle. On a débuté à tal. 13 13/32

pour le mai. Il n'y a pas grande animation;

du reste les fêtes israélites causent un certain
vide dans la corbeille.

Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolte.—Saus

affaires.

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depnis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6.354.936 Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis 16 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,381,143

CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.

Récolte actuelle. On a ouvert à P.T. 55 20/40 pour l'avril et P.T. 55 20/40 pour le mai. Marché peu actif. Foue-Saidi : Nouvelle récolte.—Même situation.

Exteriour

Dépêches particulières du 19 avril 1905 PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

Coton: Etat du Marché. Soutenu Disponible.—Beurrés: Même cours Futurs Mai: 6 33/64 (1/64 de baisse)

Fouce.—En hausse

HULL

Graines de coton. Bonne demande et bonne
andance

Frèves.—Permes

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Fermes

Frèves.—Néant

COTON AMÉRICAIN

LYERPOOL

LIVERPOOL
Puturs mai-juin: 4.03 (2 points de baisse)
p. oct-nov.: 4.11 (2 points de baisse)
p. sponible: 4.19 (2 points de baisse)
NEW-YORK
Middling Upland: 7.85 (sans variations)
Puturs mai: 7.89 (4 points de baisse)
p. coct.: 7.46 (6 points de baisse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 32,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles
800

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 19 avril 1905 as des valeurs à terme, Cloture

99 40 4340 — 136 — 89 22 108 45 86 30 25 14 1

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

EGYPTIAN MARKETS. LIMITED

Week ended April 6, 1905. same partie markets L.E. 338 L. General markets " 158 " Tot. for 120 markets,, 496 , 589
Tot. returns for current year date L.E. 7,391
", same period last year , 8,516

ASSOCIATION
DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(Service spécial)
DÉPÈCHE D'OUVERTURE
LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m

seconde Dépèche, 10h.5 a.m.
Futurs : mai-juin : 4.02
out.nov. : 4.10
Bourse Khédiviale, le 20 avril 1905.

T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 working CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.

FOR Great Choice of Rich Designs. WORKS FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE, SMYRNA, EST. 1842 BRANCH IN LOND CAIPO Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.

We should like to recommend our Cairo

east appears to have been somewhat akin to
er thmoceros, though its affinities are not
use enough to admit of its being placed in
the same order. Many parts of its skeleton
are been discovered, and the impression
erived by naturalists from their study is that
it a long thinoceros-like beast, with two huge
orns on its anout, two small horns on the
ead, comparatively short-legged and longendied, the dachshund among the huge pachyerms of the past. Other remains are those of
the earliest elephants known, of a splendir
trouse (Textuo Ammon), whose plastron and a interesting discovery, since a species found i a fossil state in Greece, we believe at ikermi, was the only fossil Hy ax known to cience before the Fayoum discoveries. Geological maps of great interest are also orth mentioning, and then we come to the

room containing specimens in part geo-cally arranged from Tertiary (Pliceeue shells from the raised sea beaches near times) shells from the raised sea beaches near the Pyramids, sections of fossil trees and inte-resting fossils showing the advance of the Mediterranean southwards, with specimens of the Eccene marine fauna from the Mokattams. Then there are specimens from the cretaceous and carboniferous eras among the latter and beautiful lossil ferns from Wadi Araba, while the ction of fossil sea urchins of several epochs ins many beautiful forms, and is of great nologists, as specialists in this

r are termed. the mineral room the specimens of golding quartz from Um Rus and Um Garaiart nost interesting, in view of the rappe axtenof mining in Upper Egypt and the Sudan, the sandstone fragments containing tureses, and copper and manganese ores from Sinai, are also well worth looking at. Sul, magnetite crystals, and "Egyptian Sinai, are also well worth looking at. Sular, magnetice crystals, and "Egyptian realds" (not the periods but beryl), with a cres, are well represented, and there are no capital examples of the action of wind is and on the desert rocks, among them no beautiful pieces of sand etching. Speciens of lignite and coal from the Sudan, and volcanic rocks from Khartoum, deserve tice, and those who take an interest in unitive man and his works cannot fail to be lighted by the fine collection of flint and non implements, arrow heads, sickle blades, sand what not discovered and sented by Messrs. Beadnell and Seton-Karr the Fayoum, the Eastern and Western secres, and various parts of the Nile Valley, died the whole collection is most interesting, dits importance, both scientific and economic account of the secretar. and various parts of the Nile Valley, the whole collection is most interesting, importance, both scientific and ecovery seast. We hope that many eaders will take the trouble to visit it, ire to express our obligation to the nathorities for the kindness with hey guided us through the various colour and the trouble they took to explain ure and importance of the numerous

SPATHIS'S GRILL ROOM.

CAIRO GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM. THE SPOKEN ARABIC OF EGYPT.

its amout, two small horns on the omparatively short-legged and long-the dachshund among the huge pachy-the dachshund among the huge pachy-the past. Other remains are those of lest elephants known, of a splendid (Testuto Ammon), whose plastron and are to be seen in a separate case, one or toothed whales, strange and e carnivores, and quite a number of a minuals of different species and elonging to the Hyrax (Couey) family, sting discovery, since a species found sail state in Greece, we believe at was the only fossil Hyrax known to gauge alone; or he may prefer the latter and guage alone; or he may prefer the latter and merely dip into Mr. Willmore's book. It is extremely difficult to master both the

guage alone; or he may prefer the latter and merely dip into Mr. Willmore's book. It is extremely difficult to master both the literary and the spoken languages without many years of study, and, when one has devoted many years to their study, the lines of demarcation between them are not always very

differences between the two languages in our second notice. Meanwhile we can cordially recommend this book as the best manua published on the spoken language.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

Thurs, 20 Alhambra, Variety Enter

9 p.m.
A. C. C. ground. Cricket match.
A. C. C. v. 2nd R. Berks. 1.30 p.m.
Mustapha Rifle Range. British
Rifle Club (Alex.). Practice as
usual throughout afternoon from
2.30 p.m. Match Royal Berks.
v. B.R. C. (Alex.) 3 p.m.
Gabbari, Piscon Shooting. 2.30 p.m.

e. B.K.U. (Alex.) 3 p.m.
Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m.
Jubilee and Consecration of St.
Mark's Church. 5.30 p.m., Unveiling by Consul-General, and
dedication by chaplain, of a
tablet commemorating the Jubilee. 5.45 p.m. to 7 p.m., Ren
dering of "Holy City" by Augmented Choix. dering of "Holy City" by Aug-mented Choir. Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.

Wed. 26 A. S. C. grounds. First Summ

Meeting.
Alderson's Garden. Variety Entertainment. 5 p.m. CAIRO.

Theatre des Nouveautés. Variety Rotertainment. 9.30 p.m. Trocadero. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m. Zoological Gardens. Performance by Ghiseh Boya' Band in afternoon.

The Hutchinson Nursing Home in Sharieh et Palaki, Cairo, is to be opened in the immediate future: For the last six months the palace, now the property of Dr. 'Aly Bey Labib, has been in a state of transformation, and at the present time is on the eve of being completed. Undoubtedly this beautiful building will be the finest unrising home in Egypt, for no pains nor expense have been spared in bringing the home up to the latest standard of excellence in vogue in London, Paris or Berlin. The drainage has been entirely remodelled on the latest English style, and the house has been disinfected and painted throughout. It has been furnished luxurjously, and all the comforts of an English home have The Hutchinson Nursing Home in Shariel

We should like to recommend our Carlor reductive how are interested in geology, whether from the scientific or the economic points of view, to visit the Geological Museum faces the Geological Museum faces the Geological Museum faces the Geological Guesum recently opened by the l'ubic Works Department. The Museum faces the Ministry of Public Works and is separated by a few yards sully found the separated by a few yards sully found and sully support to the separated by a few yards sully found and sully sully support to the separated by a few yards sully found and sully support to the separated by a few yards sully found as an interesting collection, to which additions are graped the subject as a whole and promound from the sully sully support to the stone in the rough and of the dressed faces are to be seen. Graph and the sully support to the stone in the rough and of the dressed faces are to be seen, through and the sully subject to the stone in the rough and of the dressed faces are subject as a whole said to support to the stone in the rough and of the dressed faces are to be seen, through and the sull support to the stone in the rough and the sull support to the stone in the rough and the sull support to the sull support to the sull subject to the sull support to the s

Start Finish Sailed by 3.39.29 5.23.10 Prince Ariz 3.26.17 5.26. 0 Dr. Rudolph 3.27.45 5.34.17 Mr. Fransis 3.25.22 5.35.45 Chitty Bey 3.20.36 5.48.27 P.C. Bernard 20.426 Laurea "Calypso "Masr" Gur Tantah 3.20.47 5.52.48 Mr. Malaval

"Rosamund" gave up Capt. Potts
"Jessica" gave up Grafton Bey
"Akraba" gave up Sag. Phillips
"Shamrock" gave up E. Gentthi
The wind was light from the N. W. and
gradually veered round to N. towards the
latter part of the afternoon.

LINE COINCIDENCE

Deux bureaux de poste eloignes l'un de l'autre envoient la meme nouvelle le meme jour.

nouvelle le meme jour.

Le même jour, en effet, M. Soliman Mou aguet du bireau télégraphique de Belka M. Daoud Nakla, agent postal à Kafr Dacannonçaient à M. Max Fischer chacun guérison obtenue par les pilules Fink. M. Soliman Moursi, écrivait:

"J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que de que j'ai fait usage des pilules Fink, anté a été de mieux en mieux et aujourd je suis complètement guéri."

M. Daoud Nakla, écrivait:
"Depuis cinq ans je me sentais une grafaiblesse dans tout le corps, un grand man d'appétit, et une difficulté pour digérer, in lorsque les aliments étaient facilement di

THE NEW CAIRO NURSING HOME C. BRANDAUER & CO'S.

Circular

PENS.

Pointed

nor Spurt, the points

write as smoothly as a Lead Fencil.

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,000,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

HALL'S

artistic tints, and only requires the addition of water to make it ready for use. It is quickly and easily applied with a whitewash brush, with half the labour and at one third the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER

DISTEMPER

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

A further lot of 115 Russian refugees were passengers on board the Hamburg-Amerika liner "Rhenania," which arrived at Suez yesterday afternoon from the Far East, and entered the Canal late in the evening.

The Franch cruiser "Enternet" entered the Khedivial S.S. Company's dry-dock at Suez yesterday, and after being overhauled, she will sail for Madagascar.

The N.D.L. atsamer "Prinz Regent Luitpold" arrived at Suez this morning from the Far East, and entered the Canal in the after noon. She had on board 220 Russian officers and men on their way home "on parole."

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS

A DVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to Advertise Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine Square. Special rates for permanent client Moderate terms. Prompt despatch.

A etc. Englishman, experienced in a pical and sub-tropical crops, is open to consider proposals. Undeniable references, include

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35.

G OVERNESS, knowing several languages, offers services during voyage in ex-change for passage to Europe. Apply, No. 25,803 "Egyptian Gasetto"offices. 25803-3-2

GENTLEMAN, of great perience in London and C knowledge English, Arabic, G desires position of trust.

HOUSE TO LET, Ramleh, from July; close to see; 3 sitting-rooms; 6 bedrooms; bathroom; hot and cold water; stabling for three; large garden. Apply, No. 25,813, *Egs than Gasette office. 25813-6-1

LOST OR STOLEN.— English Bull-Brindle; white forelegs and brea Answers to name of "Mae." When last se had leather collar with name "H.A. Ramsa Reward offered for information or return H.A. Ramsa, Windsor Hotel, Alexand

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS re

To LET, at Ibrahimieh (Ramleh), 5 minutes from the station, for the summer season, a Furnished House of 7 rooms and a large garden in good condition. Special terms for English families. Apply, No. 25,802, "Egyptian Ganatte" offices.

To LET, furnished, for summer, rooms, etc., garden, excellent Address, Schilizzi, Ibrahimieh.

YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN deed

ContinentalHotelBuildings,

St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA and 35 - 37 Noble Street.

LONDON, E.C

English Tailors Drapers and Outfitters.

Beg respectfully to announce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present Season.

CLOTHS:

A large assortment of Blacks, Blues, Scotch, Irish & Harris Tweeds. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts, &c.

Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfits suitable for Tours up the Nile.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

Thelatest novelties in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, con-sisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Eider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are mark ed at such figures as to co

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great variety.

Also a large assorted supply of the

HATS. CAPS. UMBRELLAS. WALKING-STICKS, RUGS, STUDS, BRUSHES AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES, &C.

Davies Bryan & Co. Cairo & Alexandria

J. Ahouchanab, 516 bags oil cake

J. Abouchanab, 516 Gaga on Case
B. Nathan & Co., 37 bags gum
J. Pappa & Co., 100 crates quails
Stavridis,
E. Barber & Sou,
A. Faulcombridge,
O. K. Levick,
2,250

2,380

3, 930 1,000 bags

Various, 7 sundry packages

For GLASGOW, by the S.S. "Osmanli", sailed on the 2nd April: Carver Bros. & Coy. Ltd, 1,360 tons cotton

7,055 bags

seed
A. Panzieri,
L. Onofrio, 1,560 465 3,217 Parissi, Glover Hill & Co., Taylor. 990 H. Stavridis 1.120 Aly Mohamed, 450

Pour PORT-SAID et MASSAWAH, par le bateau ital. "Enna", parti le 2 avril : Divers, 225 colis divers

Pour ALGER et HAMBOURG, par le bateau all. "Andros", parti le 3 avril : Divers, 12,565 sacs oignons, 128 colis g

86 colis divers R. & O. Lindemann.

G. Riecken, 121
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 165
Carver Bros. & Goy, Ltd., 180
Mohr & Fenderl, 16
E. Mallison & Co., 100
Moursi Bros., 32 781 balles cotor

Pour PORT-SAID et SYRIE, par le batea autr. "Orion", parti le 3 avril : Divers, 109 barils bière, 3 colis divers

Pour TREBIZONDE, par le bacau ottoman "Ale andria", parti le 4 avril : Divers, 50 saos riz, 35 saos fèves, 242 barils vides, 262 colis peaux, 10 colis zembils vides, 131 colis divers

Pour PORT-SAID et ODESSA, par le batea russe "Rossia", parti le 4 avril : Divers, 100 sacs oignons, 4 colis divers

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

| Liverrool, Ap. | Sales of the day | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... LIVERPOOL, April 19, 12.55 p.m. ... bales 7,000 ON, April 19. ... 90 1 Consols (May) ... Egyptian Unified

(Nov.)
LONDOM, Ap
Private discount (3 month bills)
Bar Silver (per os d.)
Consols (May)
Rio Tinto
Rand Mines New
Egyptian Unified
Railway

Valley Gold Mine

THE PORT-SAID SALT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

SIXIEME ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DE LA

né par la présente que l'As Avis est donné par la présente que l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires aura lieu an Bureau de la Société, Rue Chérif, Immeuble de la Société Immobilière, au premier étage, le Samedi 29 Avril prochain, à 5 heures de l'après-midi, pour enteadre locture t des Administrateurs, approuver le il Décembre 1904, nommer deux Ad-urs, élire le Censeur et s'occuper des du rapport des Admini bilan au 31 Décembre

ilan au 31 Décembre 1904, nommer deux Acimistrateurs, élire le Censeur et s'occuper de ffaires courantes de la Sciété. The Port Said Salt Association, Limite 1 Le Président, A. Zenvudachi.

SOCIETE FONCIERE D'ECYPTE

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Dans sa séance du 10 Avril 1905. l'Asseu blée Générale Ordinaire a décidé la distribution de Une Livre Sterling (P.T. 97 20/40) par action à titre de dividende pour l'Exercice

action a titre de dividende pour 1904. Le paiement sera effectué à partir du Avril 1905 et contre remise du coupon No. au Caire et à Alexandrie } à la National Bank of Egypt.

L'Administrateur-Délégué Joseph A. Cattaui Bey

National Bank of Egypt.

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration de la National Bank of Egypt a l'honneur de porter à la con-naissance des intéressés que l'Assemblée Géné-rale Ordinaire des Actionnaires réunie le Lundi 20 Mars, 1905, au Siège Social, au Caire, a fixé 20 Mars, 1905, au Siège Social, au Caire, a fixe à 14 shellings le montant du dividende à payer par action pour l'exercice clos le 31 Décembre 1904.— Ce dividende est payable contre remise du coupon No. 5 à partir du 23 Mars 1905, au Siège Social de la Banque, au Caire, à sa Sucoursale à Alexandrie, dans ses Agences des Provinces et à son Agence de Londres 4 & 5, King William Street... 25628-58-7

Societe Anonyme des Raux du Caire

AVIS

La Société des Eaux du Caire porte à la onnaissance du Public, que son installaconnaissance du Public, que son installa-tion pour la distribution des Eaux à Koub-bels-Zeitoun et Matarieh étant achevée, elle est prête à fournir dans les dites localités, l'eau pour la consommation, arrosage des jardins, chantiers de constructions et tous

autres besoins. &
Toute demande de concession devra être

Toute demande de concession devra être faite par lettre à l'adresse du Directeur de la Société des Eaux du Caire.

Le tarif du prix de l'eau dans les dites localités, tant par abonnement fixe que par compteur, est à la disposition du public, dans les Bureaux de la Société Avenue de Boulac au Caire.

cions d'eau dans les rues non pourvues de conduites, lorsqu'elle aura reçu des demandes suffisantes de concession pour une même rue.— Les habitants de Koubbeh, Zeitoun et Matarieh Les habitants de Koubbes, Zettoun et Mataries ont done priés de présenter leur demandes par groupes résidant dans une même rue, afin de permettre à la Société d'examiner sans re-tard leurs demandes, en vue de canaliser et de leur accorder des concessions d'eau.

Le Caire, le 23 Janvier 1905.

ASTLEY P. PRIENT

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would Barrish Chamber of Commerce.—We would call the attention of persons interested in Egyptian trade to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, whose office in Alexandriagives information as to standings, trade, &c., to its members, and whose monthly publication reviews our commerce. The annual publication reviews our commerce, subscription is £1 and all British tra become members. Our London office, 36, New Broad-street E.C., acts as London agency to the Chanber.

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re an unfailing and religible remedy for diseases f these important organs, gout rhequasites, gravel, to the back and kindend alicente (eqquired constitutional), field by principal (themists, not hoose quantities, but only in posses, price 2 ar-arteg 'the Orithis Government 'tease of the

is Eugene Le Clere" impressed the Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

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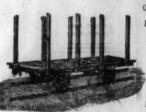
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Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité a l'honneur d'informer le La Municipalite à l'honneur d'informer se public qu'il sera procédé par voie de criée le 3 Mai prochain à 10h. du matin au Palais Municipal à la , vente d'environ 400 vieux uniformes en toile et en drap. L'Administrateur,

La Municipalité met en adjudication les ravaux de construction d'un égout depuis le cond-Point de la Compagnie des Eaux jusqu'à l'Porte Rosette.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 100 (cent). Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau echnique où il peut être consulté par les téressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours

intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériée exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 25 Avril 1905.

Riles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m.
L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour les travaux de construction d'un égout depuis le Rond-Point de la Cie des eaux jusqu'à la Porte Rosette.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une Banque,

National Bank of Egypt.

AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES.

eurs les actionnaires de la National Bank it sont convoqués en Assemblée Géné suivante : ugmentation du Capital Social et modifie

10 des Statuts.

Tout actiounaire possédant au moins vingt
ions a droit de prendre part à l'Assemblée
nérale à condition de déposer ses actions
ns l'un des lieux ci-après désignés où il lui
a délivré une carte d'admission.

En Egypte, Cinq jours au moins avant le
ur de la réunion, soit le ler Mai, au plus

à Ale

Surope, au plus tard le 27 Avril : à Paris et à Marseille, aux bureaux "Société Marseillaise" ; en Italie, da bureaux de la "Banca Commerciale ! na" ; à Londres, à l'Agence de la

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY
Alexandrie, le 18 avril 1905. 25804-8-1

Le Caire, le & Avril 1905.

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TIME TABLE FROM 20th JANUARY 1905. DEPARTURE FROM BAB-EL LOUK.

Dep.... 6.40 8. 6 9.10 10.10 12. 5 1.25 2 15 2 10 4.10 5 15 6.15 7.10 8.4) 10.10 12.8) Arr. ... 7.30 8.48 9.45 10.47 12.40 2. 2.53 3.5) 4.48 5.52 6.56 7.45 9.25 10.48 1.12

Dep. 6.50 7.50 8.15 9.10 10.10 12. 5 1.25 2.30 3.10 4.15 5.15 6.30 7.10 8,50 10.15 11.15 Arr. 7.35 8.20 9.— 9.45 10.47 12.43 2. 3 2.55 3.49 4.58 5.55 6.55 7.53 9.32 10.53 11.55 During Opera Season last train will leave 2.80 a.m. on Monday and Thursday nights. Bab el Louk at 12.45 a.m. insteadof

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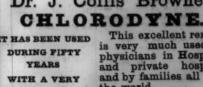
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